# EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page

Wednesday, August Fourteenth, 1912

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 260 Special Correspondents covering Arizona. New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico. Wash-Ington, D. C., and New York.

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Published by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of 55 percent) President; J. C. Wilmarth (owner of 26 percent) Manager; the remaining 25 percent is owned among 13 stockholders who are as follows: H. L. Capell, H. B. Stevens, J. A. Smith, J. J., Mundy, Waters 'vis, H. A. True, McGlenonn estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, Felix Martinez, A. L. Sharpe, and John V. Ramsey.

## Vote For the Bonds

\*\*\*\*UESDAY, August 27, a special election will be held to pass upon a county bond issue of \$150,000 for road purposes. The chief purpose of this issue is to extend the main lower valley road or Old Military road beyond Fabens to Fort Hancock and the eastern bounds of El Paso county. If any money remains after this is done, it will be spent in improving the existing system of roads up and down the valley. But probably the entire proceeds of the bond issue will be needed for the main eastern extension.

It is true that at present the lands in the east end of the county beyond Fabens do not contribute much to the county tax budget. The bulk of the cost of the proposed bond issue must necessarily be paid by El Paso city, and the railroads. But it will be a wise investment. There is no use lamenting the lack of development in the eastern part of the county, as long as we continue to isolate it as completely as if there were a vast unbridged gulf separating us.

We deliberately isolate those sections, by refusing to build roads to serve them. If a municipality were to adopt with reference to its own development, such a narrow policy as we have pursued with reference to outlying road work in the county, we should never expand, but only crowd, in greater and greater congestion, about a center where transportation facilities could be had. It is transportation that expands and develops a city, and the same principles exactly apply to the county and the state

Good roads, like a healthy heart and circulation in the human body, are the basis of all living functions in any section. If the roads are good, then development is rapid, settlers come in, investments are made, improvements proceed constantly, water is found and utilized, valuable crops are produced, the markets are made accessible, exchange of products is made easy, and the consumer in the city benefits by the new competition. After a while, thriving communities spring up, and then the railroads begin to take notice, better traffic facilities are provided. and through that normal cooperation of effort that is born of competition but becomes stronger than the spirit of competition, the new settlements become towns of some wealth and importance, producing more than they consume, and contributing their own fair share to the general funds for progressive development on a

This cycle must start somewhere; it starts with the building of good roads. The old way was to wait until communities developed, and then build the roads and railroads. The new way is to build roads and railroads and create the new communities as a definite result of the improved transportation. H. E. Huntington has the greatest interurban electric system in the west, around Los Angeles. For many years be has pursued the same policy, of never building a new electric line until substantially the same route had first been covered by a first class paved county road. He has sense enough to know that the general improvement of transportation facilities works for the good of all, and makes for the general profit and welfare. He has often said that he did not purpose to do all the development work: he thought it only fair that the public should participate in the first costs. So he has followed the paved roads with his railroads, and has given rapid transit in sections where decent means of communication had already been provided. The road and the railroad cannot take the place of each other. Both are necessary, but the good roads are more necessary than the electric lines, especially in the first stages of development.

The county of El Paso has a very small bonded debt. The county can well afford to carry the cost of this small bond issue. The benefits of the new road will be general, tending to promote the utilizing of the land resources of this county as nothing else could do. Indirectly now, and directly with future growth, the city of El Paso and the railroads will derive the greatest part of the benefits. The bonds should be voted; for when we quit growing we die.

## 'Auditors O. K. School Board's Books

#OST GRATIFYING to every citizen must be the result of the general audit of the books of the public schools. The final report of the auditors, who were experts from another city wholly disinterested in local affairs, shows that the books of the school trustees are in excellent shape, and present a true financial record of the actual conditions. The auditor strongly commends F. E. Sawyer, the accountant and purchasing agent of the board, for the capable and economical way in which he had administered his department, and for his intimate knowledge of the details of school business management.

The auditors make many recommendations for improvements in the accounting and disbursing systems, with a view to holding a closer check over the multiple details involved in handling the outlay of \$200,000 or more per year. Frequent and full reports will be made to the board and to the public, and there will be regular and frequent checking up with the city treasurer so that there will be a more accurate knowledge of the exact financial condition of the schools on any one date than has been possible heretofore without considerable effort.

The work having now been done, covering one year, and the system brought into line with modern practice, it will be possible, at comparatively small expense, to repeat the audit each year. This should by all means be done, first for the benefit of the school trustees, to enable them the better to discharge their duties, and second for the information of the taxpayers.

Wih such a good financial record of trusteeship, as certified to by the official auditors, the school board should have no difficulty in securing public support in future for its progressive policies with reference to a modern high school and other necessary additions to school facilities.

## Interstate Liquor Shipments

N THE United States senate the judiciary committee favorably reports a bill to prevent the shipment of liquor into prohibition states. Without doubt, this measure, if enacted into law and found constitutional, would go far to make prohibition within the states effectual whereas now it is largely a farce.

There is not much fooling with the United States government in matters of the revenue or interstate commerce. If such a law were enacted it would certainly be enforced. It would pretty nearly break up the liquor traffic in prohibition · states. To be consistent it would have to extend also to foreign countries.

Whether it be wise to attempt prohibition of the traffic without also prohibiting the manufacture and sale is still a matter of debate. But it is certain that without the trade of the states and districts already "dry" under local laws, the liquor manufacturers would be in very hard straits.

In case such a law were passed by congress, it would still become necessary for each local option state to enact and strictly enforce a law prohibiting shipment of liquors from wet into dry territory within the state. Of course no serious effort is made newadays to accomplish this, but the failure is partly if not principally due to inability to control interstate shipments. It is not likely that congress will enact the law at this time.

Fort Bliss and country club visitors have the satisfaction of knowing that after awhile the going will be good, but just at present, with the roads torn up for rebuilding, it is almost as hard as a trip to the north pole to get to either place. Some of the drivers are wondering if judge Eylar couldn't fix it so they could drive alongside the new road work and eliminate the almost impossible pull through the

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

F YOU go around the world with countenance nicely curied up into a pleasant smile, the people you meet will say, as you waddle along your way, that you are a man worth while. I don't mean a silly grin; that sort of a thing will win no praise as it loops the loops; for there are a dozen styles (the same as in hats) of smiles, and some aren't worth three whoops. The kind of a smile I mean is the smile that is daily seen on the face of the cheerful gent who regulates things so well that honor and comfort dwell for aye in his moving tent. He works like a brindled steer, serenely, year after year, as gay as your marriage bells; and when it is time to play he utters a loud "hooray!" and kicks up his heels and yells. Collection day never frets this man, for he has no debts, he pays as he goes along; and down in the banker's vaults some guilders each week he salts, and life is a grand sweet song. He mixes in no fools' strife, but sanely he lives his life, contented and calm and cool; he helps people in a plight, and treats all his neighbors white, and sticks to the Golden Rule. The smile on his face unrolled is genuine. good as gold, extending from ear to ear; and you'll never wear that grin unless You at once begin a useful and sane career.

## The Laying of the Past

(By Paul Trent.)

Short Story

"I'm wondering what It'll be like when the cold weather comes."

"Sufficient unto the day," Philbank It was weakness and not vice that had brought him to this state. In South Africa he had fought brilliantly, and returned to England with the brightest prospects. But a woman had crossed his path—a woman with the devil's beauty that had made him for-get everything save his desire. Career had been sacrificed at her altar money had been thrown away—and then she had coldly dismissed him. The lescent had been rapid, and now for months he had been existing—from hand to mouth—and for the last few days, homeless and half-starved.
"I wish to God they'd give me another chance," the younger suddenly

Philbank looked at him suspiciously and seemed about to speak, then hesi-tated, and finally remained silent.

"Couldn't you make good—with an-other chance?" he asked at last. "I believe so." "Then you shall have one. Wait a

Philbank hailed a passing policeman. Philbank hailed a passing policeman.

"Officer, can you oblige me with a
piece of paper and a pencil." he asked.

The constable put his hand in his
pocket, and produced the required articles. Philbank wrote rapidly, and
handed back the pencil with thanks.

"Take this to the Savoy and ask for
Colonel Strathmore. But I want your
world that you won't say where you word that you won't say where you have seen me," Philbank said, roughly, to the other. "Good luck to you." Thanks, and-

"Cut along." Philbank watched him cross to the Philbank watched him cross to the other side of the Embankment.

"I believe I can do it—now," he muttered, and drew near to the parapet. For a moment his muscles were taut, and then his body relaxed.

"I haven't got the pluck," he said with a groun, and he despised himself the more for his cowardice.

He was about to turn away when a shrill cry could be heard some thirty.

The Herald's Daily

It was the third time that the two men had made the same seat on the embankment their restingplace for the night.

yards off and a crowd quickly gathered, all eyes peering eagerly towards the river. He hurried along and asked what had happened.

"A woman has jumped over," some-

Philipank threw off his coat and dove Philbank threw off his could just towards a dark object which could just be seen. He swam strongly but as he reacher her, she struggled fiercely to free herself from his grasp.

"Let me die"
"Don't be a fool," he cried, and when
she continued to fight, he raised his
fist and struck her sharply on the tem-

ple.

Then her struggles ceased, and he commenced to tow her slowly towards the embankment. Her clothes became saturated, and his burden the heavier, but still he struggled on. Bodily weakness told at last, and his strength wavness told at last, and his strength wavness. ered, until his arms barely moved.
"I'm done," he gasped, and his senses
were vanishing when a dark body loomed over them, and voices sounded in his ears.

When Philbank recovered conscious-ness he was lying in a bed with clean sheets, the touch of silk on his skin. "Where am I?" he asked feverishly. And kindly blue eyes looked down at

"Strathmore," he gasped,
"You musn't talk, old man. Go to
sleep," was the gentle answer.
A couple of days later he was seated
on the balcony, but now he was well
dressed, and his stomach was no longer mpty. Beside him was Colonel Strath-

You are sure you are strong enough

You are sure you are strong enough to go to the inquest?" the Colonel asked, anxiously.
"Quite sure. And so the poor devil is dead. Well, she wanted to die."

An hour later Philbank entered the mortuary and his eyes rested on the face of the woman whose life he had struggled to save. struggled to save.

"My God," he cried, and his voice was filled with horror. It was the woman who had ruined his life. He touched who had ruined his life. He touched her hand and trembled at its chill. Her eyes—they were blue—were open, and on her foreltead was a bruise. Slowly he bent his head, and his lips touched the discolored skin; the memory of fierce kisses overwhelmed him. And then he went out to face the world.

# EYES THAT SEE NOT

By WINIFRED BLACK.

The other day I went to the mountain top.

It was a fair day in the valley, a day exceeding fair. All along the way the red indian paint brushes stood like funny little patarans, put there long ago to show gypsy feet the road to the summit. And beside them flowered the tall blue lunth and the bright yellow mountain furze, and as we went the region of the twisted cedars, past the quivering aspen groves, up, up beyond the line of timber, the blue forget-me-nots carpeted the upland meadows like great rugs of priceless worth, Blue, blue as the eyes of a newborn baby, blue as sapphire, blue as the sky on a June day in California, blue as forget-me-nots.

And a little pale girl sat among them and gathered bouquets to help pay for her living there in the hills where she hoped to find strength. And we all bought the bouquets and smiled into the shy eyes of the delicate child, and asked her what she called the dog who was her sturdy companion.

And some of us thought of healthy

who was her sturdy companion.

And some of us thought of healthy children of our own, happy at home, and some, I think, remembered children who had tried to live too, and

dreaf who had tried to live too, and had failed.

Up we went, up and up to the top of the world, and there we saw the glory of the skies.

They were blue that day, as blue as the forget-me-nots, and far, far below us floated great fleets of snow-white clouds like icobergs adrift' in a strange and stient sea. And some of us could not speak, and some sighed, and some, I know, wept for very joy at the great beauty of it all.

And one stood beside me and sniffed. "Say," said she. "I don't see any-thing much here, do you?"

"Not a thing," said I, and she told me the mountains were all a great fake, and she wished she had stayed at home.

I know a man once who said he knew no one really liked to rend, they just said they did to "put on."

I know another man who declares he can't see the difference between a dinner at a good restaurant and a "feed" at a cafeteria, "it's all grub," he saya. "what's the difference except the airs." and he really means it. too.

All men are equal, and one is dull, and one is lame.

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## THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS

By REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

NE hundred and forty nine years ago-August 8, 1763-Pierre Laclede Liquest set out from New Orleans, and three months later reached the point for which he had started, Fort de Chartres. Liquest was the representative and

Liquest was the representative and agent of the firm of Maxent & Lactede, of New Orleans, which enterprising company had just been granted the exclusive trade of the Missouri, and of the Mississippi as far as the mouth of River St. Peter, and it was for the purpose of establishing a point around which the advantages of this grant might materialize that the above mentioned expedition was undertaken. mentioned expedition was undertaken. A month after his arrival at Fort de Chartres, December 1763, Liquest set out to select the site of the comset out to select the site of the com-pany's post, and after looking the ground over carefully decided upon the locality near the junction of the Missouri with the "Father of Waters." Here was a firm, bold bank, high enough to be out of the way of the floods, and yet not too steep to in-terfere with the loading and unleading of boats, to which might be added the fact that it was the natural and inevitable fact that it was the natural and inevitable lepot of the entire trade of the Mis-

Having determined upon the Liquest, on the morning of February 15, 1764, turned the first sod for the erection of the first building in the city which today has a population of nearly a million souls. In April the settlement received the name ouls, from Louis the Fifteenth of

While Liquest was on his way up white Liquest was on his way up the Mississippi from New Orleans, the vast region west of the river passed into the hands of Spain, where it remained, for 40 years, when the inevitable happened, and the "Province of Louisiana" passed into the possession of the United States.

of Louisiana" passed into the possession of the United States.

It was an unusual spectacle that was witnessed in St. Louis on March 2 and 10, 1804. The formal transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France had not been made when the United States. In order that this transfer from France to the United States in order that this transfer from France to the United States might be made. the United States might be Capt. Stoddard, of the United States army, had been authorized to receive the region from France. the region from France, and was also empowered by the French government to act as its agent in the transfer, which had first to take place from

pain to Empe All being ready, the Spanish flag ansoci was lowered, with all due ceremony, and in its place was run up the standard of France. Then, with some more ceremony, the transfer from France to the United States took.

place. The flag of France was pulled down, and the "Stars and Stripes" waved for the first time in the future ctropolis of the wonderful Missis

Thus St. Louis enjoyed the unique honor of being the only city in all history which has seen the flags of three different nations float over it in token of sovereignty within the brief space of 24 hours.

### WORKMEN FIND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Supposed to Have Been Hidden by Bandit in House Where Found.

Liberty, Mo., Aug. 14.-Ten thousand lollars in gold, believed to have been hidden by William Anderson, a bandit who terrorized central Missouri after the civil war, has been found in the d manor house, on what was the lantation of William Burch, in How-rd county, Missouri, and which now it the property of C. E. Yancey, of Library. Mr. Yancey was notified of the accovery by employes who are resoluting the old house.

According to those who are familiar with the story and the death of Anderson in 1868, he was wounded after robbing a central Missouri bank and stopped that night in the manor house of the Burch plantation. It was in the room in which the bandit slept that the manor was found

### TRUST MONOPOLIZED COLORADO BUSINESS

Evidence Shows Trust Had Eyes Open to Control All Colorado Business.

Denver, Colo. Aug. 14.—The taking of testimony here in the government's suit against the sugar trust in an effort to bring about its dissolution con-

A new side was presented, when is Charles R. Hurd, former secretary of the Colorado Wholesale Grocers' association, and C. F. Best, formerly a wholesale grocer, testified regarding an agreement the Wholesale Grocers' association entered into with the sugar tombine in 1304. By agreement, according to testimony, the wholesale dealers received rebates from the sugar communication recembers them for losses incurred prior to this agreeouses incurred prior to this agree-

### In 1864 \$100,000 Covered the Entire Expense of Lincoln's Election-Blaine Spent More Than Any Other Candidate.

IN EVERY PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

POLITICAL PARTIES SPEND MILLIONS

By FREDERIC J. HASKIM.

The campaign funds of the political parties in the first century of independence were not noted for their size.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14—

tions, the committee must have gone bankrupt.

In 1999 the Republicans had plenty of funds, while the Democrats had almost an empty treasury. In 1994 it was thought at the outset that Parker would get the bulk of the his contri-States in the first century of independence were not noted for their size in the earlier days of the Republic in the earlier days of the Republic money was not used very freely in influencing voters. What could not be done at rallies and barbecues, with an accompaniment of good "licker," was largely left undone. Leonard Swett declared that it did not cost over \$700 to secure the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860, and that \$100,000 financed the entire campaign in 1861. the entire campaign in 1864. There was a gradual increase in the size of the war chests of political parties of the country therafter until 1876, but they were not large enough to arouse much interest in them or for them to leave their impress upon the

them to leave their impress upon the records of American politics.

Tilden's Campaign Expense.
When 1875 came the Democratic cantate was Samuel J. Tilden, a horn organizer. It always takes money to secure a thorough organization, even

organizer. It always takes money to secure a thorough organization, even when none of it is illegitimately used. And the funds for organization were at hand. A conservative writer has estimated that the two parties spent some \$800,000, and that the majority of this came from the Democratic war chest. In that campaign Senator Barnum of Connecticut, was the chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Zachary Chandler of Michigan, was chairman of the Republican national committee. It was the first campaign in the history of the country when political strategy became an exact science.

When the election returns began to come in it appeared that Tilden was elected. Early in the night Gov. Hayes had conceded the election of his opponent. Chairman Chandler had shut up headquarters in New York and gone home, admitting defeat. The New York Times, regarded as the Hayes organ, had sent its early editions to press, conceding Tilden's election. But for a very untoward circumstanc, the country might then and there have accepted Tilden's election. But for a very untoward circumstanc, the country might then and there have accepted Tilden's election. But for a very untoward circumstanc, the country might then and there have accepted Tilden's election. But for a very untoward circumstanc, the country might then and there have accepted Tilden's election. But just at this juncture there came to the editor of the Times, the late John C. Reed, a telegram from the chairman of the Democratic national committee. Mr. Barnum, inquiring how Louislana and several other states, which everybody had conceded to Tilden, had gone Reed Barnum, inquiring how Louisiana and several other states, which everybody had conceded to Tilden, had gone. Reed took the cue. He knew there was doubt in the Democratic leader's mind, and that it would not do to abandon claim to victory in the face of it. He called off his early editions conceding the election of Tilden, and substituted others claiming a victory for Hayes. He then hunted up William E. Chandler, secretary of the Republican national committee and new one of the foremost of the advocates of full publicity for all campaign expenses and contributions, and between them they started the Republican party to calming the the Republican party to calming the victory that a few hours before they had conceded to the Democrats. It worked, and that telegram did nore than all of the Tilden campaign fund to change the result of the election.

And we haughed together, the woman who smiffed and Lat the people who were "jay enough" that was the expression she used to like the mountains, and the sky, and the fleets of clouds, and the sky, and the fleets of clouds, and the sky, and the fleets of clouds, and the sky, and the mountains, too.

Toor, foolish, blind, deaf, dumb, half it there was to see in the mountains, too.

Toor, foolish, blind, deaf, dumb, half it wink creature: Why, she never sees anything, she just thinks she sees, and the sky in the mountains, too.

What do such people get out of the any foolish sort of place it must be to them all the time!

What fools they must think all the other people, or maybe they think the other people, or

h! if some law could only make them of All men are equal, and one is was a neck and neck race. A contest ind, and one is deaf, and one is dult, and one is lame.

All men are equal, and all women legal battle. Furthermore, the Demoney promptly raised \$50,000 to fight the legal battle. Furthermore, the Democrats secured the legal services of Roscoe Conkling in preparation for the promised coatest. But Blaine, afterward declaring that he would have made the contest but for the fear that it would precipitate another ciril war, conceded the state to Cleveland. It is in view of that threatened contest that a provision of the law of 1910 takes on a peculiar interest. This provision says that nothing in the law shall be construed as limiting or affecting the right of any person to spend money for proper legal expences in maintaining or contesting the results of any election. Chests Well Filled in 1888

When the campaign of 1888 came round it was found that both war hests were well filled, with the honaround it was found that both war chests were well filled, with the honors on the side of the Harrison end of the fight. It is asserted that John Wanningker and three other rich men of Pennsylvania raised \$400,000, and that large funds were raised in other states, notably in New York. It was in this campaign that Mathew Stanle; Quay coined his celebrated phrase, "frying the fat," a job he could always do to the queen's taiste. It was in this campaign also that the celebrated letter attributed to Gen. Dudley, advising the Republican workers in Indiana to steer the Democrats up against the "bart" of the Republican managers and to march the voters to the polls in blocks of five, each worker being reaponsible for his five voters. The letter was denied as a forgery, but it is asserted that a whole trunkful of small bills was delivered in Cincinnati to the Republican leaders of Indiana.

In 1892 William C. Whitney captured the Cleveland fight and there was no tack of funds on that side. On the Reiack of funds on that side. On the Republican side also much money was spent, but nothing could turn the tide that had set away from the Republicans after the passage of the McKinley tarlff. After the fight was over, Cornelius N. Blus, who had crarge of the Republican campaign finances, went one day to the offices of the American Protective Tarlff league. He found \$5000 in its treasury and is said to have exclaimed that it was the only solvent thing in the Republican party at that time. ack of funds on that side. On the Re-

selvent thing in the Republican party at that time.

The Campaign of 1896.

About the campaign of 1896.

About the campaign of 1896 there is wide divergence of opinion, except that the largest of opinion, except that his flow of the Republicans had what was probably the largest campaign fund in the history of politics. Burke Cochran once declared that Mr. Hanna had \$15,000,000 to spend. Another writer, who knew Mark Hanna rather intimately, declared he had it on good authority that his fund totaled \$5,000,000, and that the largest individual contributor was an insurance company which planked down \$200,000 for the cause of Mr. McKinley. One railroad put up \$100,000. It is asserted by another authority that in October, when the drift seemed to be toward Mr. Bryan, certain corporations were assessed orefourth of one percent on their capital stock with which to stem the tide.

The Republicans printing bill of that year is estimated at \$1,000,000, with a postage bill of hair that amount. The statement disc his been made that Mr. Mr. Carolina was settled 250 years ago and has remained calm and placid over since, not even getting into the civil war to any extent. It took a prominent part in the production of early patriots, furning out Andrew Jackson, there were some his contribu-patriots, furning out Andrew Jackson, the contribution of the Democratic side of that cumpaign there were some his contribu-

On the Democratic side of that camtions from the owners of allver mines. Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk. Its everyone else into line on the last roll and yet it is said that if the people only feat in the last 100 years however had not responded liberally to the call has been the production of Uncle Joe toots for North Carolina. l of chairman Jones for dollar subscrip- has been the production of Uncle Joe toots for North Carolina.

would get the bulk of the big contri-butions, but it did not work out that Where the Money Goes, w Mir. Cortelyou has stated that the Republican fund in 1304 was \$1,500,000, and puts it as about half as large as the funds which were behind Cleveland in 1802 and McKinley in 1806. He recently testified before a senate committee that he never knew that the inmittee that he never knew that the insurance companies had contributed to the fund of that year until the fact was brought out in the New York insurance investigation. While he places the Republican fund of 1904 at \$1,900,000, certain New York newspapers assert that it amounted to \$11,000,000 Mr. Cortelyou's itemized statement of expenditures throws an interesting light upon the cost of the different activities financed by a national committee. First of all, of the \$1,900,000 he says was received, some \$700,000 was contributed to the various state committees. For literary work and advertising the expenditure approximated

tees. For literary work and advertising the expenditure approximated \$500,000, while the speakers' bureau cost \$175,600. For lithographs and other work of that kind \$100,000 was required, and for headquarters \$150,000. The committee had a surplus of approximately \$160,000 at the end of the campaign. On the Democratic side August Belmont has placed the expenditures at about \$700,000, of which he contributed \$250,000. William F. Sheehan put the total about \$1,000,000. As a matter of fact, no living mortal knows within millions, probably, what was spent in any campaign of recent years, prior to 1908. Political managers have always made it a point not to know too much about things. Records were destroyed and evidences of full war chests covered up as much as full war chests covered up as much as

Tomorrow-Four Years Ago.

# Years Ago To-From The Herald Of

Judge Walthall and family returned today after a visit to friends and relatives in Missouri.

G. W. Roach, professor Putnam and Dr. Higgins have returned from a trip

Judge Sam French came down this morning from Las Cruces and will go out tomorrow to his turquels property

Edwin Thomas has returned from a visiting trip which covered is states. Mr. Thomas traveled 2000 miles by Mr. Thomas traveled 5000 miles by rail and 2000 by water.

Engineer Charley Lowe, of the T. P. switch engine, returned this morning from Dallas, where he has been visiting for several days. He will report for work tomorrow.

The ball game between El Paso and Fort Bilss opened up yesterday afternoon at 7 oclock with Fl Passo at the noon at 2 oclock with El Paso at the

bat. The fort team fell to pieces and the game was really tiresome. The score was 20 to 3 in favor of El Paso. J. W. Brown umpired the game and gave good satisfaction. Referee in bankruptcy Burges, for this federal district, this morning said that as yet only one suit has been gon stre-filed. "In taking out the papers under the bankruptey law," said Mr. Burges, "the cost of the issuance of the papers July 21.



Th' poor house is full o' distinguished lookin' people. This is goin' t' be an off year in politics fer fellers with plaid clothes an' three chins.

is about \$25; that is, if there is no contest over the matter."

Superintendent Grieg, of the El Paso
Northeastern, said this morning. "We
have just approved of the plans for
the new club house for Alamogordo. and if everything turns out this winter as we calculate at present we have one of the largest number

health seckers at our resort that has ever been brought to our city. Another miraculous escape was made this morning by a woman and two children who were riding in a buggy down Myrtle avenue. After going down that street the wheel on a Mexican's wagon came in contact with a tele-phone post and the horse hung up until the owner came and backed the wagon away from the post. The horse hitched to the buggy was frightened at the unusual sight and ran away. He was stopped before any damage resulted.

would not even ask my heart to say if I could love another land as well As thee, my country, had I felt the

speli
Of, Italy at birth, or learned to obey
The charm of France, or England's
mighty sway;
I would not be so much an infidel
As once to dream or fashion words

What land could hold my love from For like a law of nature in my blood I feel thy sweet and secret sover-

eignty, And like a birthmark on my soul thy sign.
My life is but a wave and thou the

I am a leaf, and thou the mother tree; Nor should I be at all, were I not -Henry Van Dyke.

### DAILY RECORD

Building Permits. To Fredericko Aguirre, to erect a porch, 2624 Bassett avenue; estimated cost \$20.

Deeds Filed. Sierra Blanca, Texas-T. R. James and sons to C. M. Mickle, lot 5, block Sierra Blanca; consideration, \$1000; uly 18, 1911. El Paso county, Texas—L. E. Gibbs

to C. M. Mickle, sections 1; and 17, block 54½, public school land; consid-eration, \$1000; August 12, 1912.

eration, \$1000; August 12, 1912.

El Paso county, Texas—J. A. Webster to Mrs. C. M. Mickle, section 17, block 5°, public school land; consideration. \$640; June 7, 1912.

Licensed to Wed.

C. E. Becker and Mary E. Ronan.

Hilario Lopex and Maria Duran.

Automobiles Licensed.

1062—C. Hudspeth, 1710 Montana street; Indian motorcycle.

Births—Girls.

To Mrs. L. Esparza, 1115 South Santa

To Mrs. L. Esparza, 1115 South Santa Fe street: August 11. To Mrs. D. Garcia, 909 South Florence street; Aug To Mrs. Zarugoza alley; August 9. To Mrs. Jose Morales, 826 Seventh street; August 8. To Mrs Felly Galindo, Guerro alley od Eighth street, August 8. To Mrs. Eligio Orona, Eighth and Leon streets; August 7.
To Mrs. T. Aragon, 425 South Oregon street; July 28.

Births—Boys.
To Mrs. V. Valenzuela, Stanton and Eighth streets; August 7. To Mrs. Jesus Enriques, 115 South Florence street; July 24. To Mrs. Juan Barno, 700 South Orecon street; July 38.
To Mrs. Marin, 517 Broadway; July 23.
To Mrs. Jose Villar, Santa Fe street;

NORTH BY GEORGE FITCH,
Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"

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North Carolina and fits over it like the cover of a soup three of the cover of a soup three of the cover of a soup three over it like the cover of a soup three over it like the cover of a soup three over it like the cover of a soup three over the coverage of the coverage over the c that the largest town in the state only horse flies.

ommerce on the east by Cape Hatteras ville, which sits up in its western mounthe casual visitor is likely to sink into

tureen. It is 500 miles long, 150 miles to watch Cornellus Vanderbilt try to wide and has 2,200,000 inhabitants who farm his patch of ground at Biltmore are so evenly distributed over the soil with a gold-mounted plow and imported North Carolina has been introduced to

North Carolina is protected against modern Americans chiefly through Ash-



patricts, turning out Andrew Jackson, the war and after Cabriel has blown